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"<His work>shows two phases of the effect of Greek studies, first, imitation, and second, the practical application of Hellenic ideals to modern conditions". It is to be regretted that Mrs. Goldmark's untimely death prevented the fuller treatment demanded by her subject and which it was her ambition to achieve.

BARNARD COLLEGE,  
COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

LARUE VAN HOOK

#### NOTE ON CICERO, DE IMPERIO POMPEI 34

Vehementer autem pertinere ad bella administranda quid hostes, quid socii de imperatoribus nostris existiment quis ignorat, cum sciamus homines in tantis rebus ut aut contemnunt aut metuunt aut oderint aut ament, opinione non minus et fama quam aliqua certa ratione commoveri?

All the School editions of Cicero which I have been able to examine connect *ut* . . . *ament* with *commoveri*. This interpretation seems open to objection, for the following reasons.

(1) The familiar *tantis* . . . *ut* combination leads the mind into a channel from which it must be violently wrenched at the end, if it is to be discovered, finally, that *tantis* is used absolutely, and that the *ut*-clause does not belong to it.

(2) *Tantis rebus*, deprived of the defining *ut*-clause, must refer to *bella administranda*, the thought being that, in matters of such moment as the conduct of wars, men's loves and hates, their fear and their scornful indifference are governed by rumor and prejudice, with the implication that in minor affairs reason resumes her sway. In spite of this weak conclusion, there is a certain plausibility in this interpretation: it fits well enough the later statements about Pompey's *nomen, res gestae*, and *fama*: 'Pompey's tremendous reputation will cement the friendship of our friends, amaze and terrify our foes', as it were. But there are other things to be considered before we have a right to conclude that this is what Cicero really said.

(3) To connect *commoveri* with *ut* seems, from such evidence as I have been able to collect, a decided *tour de force*. I cannot find any justification for this combination in the sense of 'cause to'. In fact, I cannot find this combination at all. It is not at all the same thing as an *ita commotus est ut*, etc., where *commotus* might have its normal force of 'agitated'. It is true that in certain Vocabularies to School editions one may find a definition that does nicely, but one suspects a certain naïveté in these instances, comparable to that of a schoolboy who classifies a conditional sentence on the basis of the translation that he has himself made of it.

(4) Finally, to connect *commoveri* with the *ut*-clause requires us to ignore the fact that a clause of result almost invariably follows the verb on which it depends. I have so far noted only one exception to this principle. It does seem a little hard on Cicero's hearers—and he was speaking to the 'plain people', and had, furthermore, no occasion to distract attention from a weak argument by verbal pyrotechnics, as was his wont at times—it does, I say, seem unkind to give the minds of

his audience all the rope of all that sentence, only to jerk them back at the end with an unsuspected *commoveri*

If these considerations are valid, we must take *contemnunt*, etc., absolutely, and translate somewhat as follows:

'Now who is not aware that in warfare a powerful factor of success is the impression which both friends and foes have of our commander-in-chief?—knowing as we do that in issues momentous enough to arouse men's contempt or fear, hatred or love, they are wrought upon by rumor and current belief quite as much as by a thoughtful consideration of the facts'.

Cicero then goes on to say that there can be no doubt about the kind of impression which a general of Pompey's reputation and achievements will make.

THE LOOMIS INSTITUTE,  
WINDSOR, CONN.

J. E. BARSS

#### THE DEATH OF POPE BENEDICT XV

The interesting note, by Professor McCartney, in THE CLASSICAL WEEKLY 15.128, concerning the death of Pope Benedict XV, is, so far as concerns the silver mallet, not based on fact. The question is discussed in the magazine entitled The Month, for February, 1922, page 169 (Longmans, Green, and Company), in an article entitled The Fable of the Silver Mallet, by Mr. Hartwell D. Grissell, F. S. A. Mr. Grissell, who was a papal Cameriere and was present at the death of Leo XIII, says explicitly, "It may be mentioned that no such ceremony as striking the Pope's head with a silver hammer takes place, and the exact method of calling aloud his name is not tied down to any determinate form, but is left to the discretion of the Cardinal Camerlengo".

BOSTON COLLEGE

FRANCIS P. DONNELLY, S. J.

#### THE REPEATED ADVERSATIVE CONJUNCTION AGAIN

To the list of examples of the repeated adversative conjunction given by Professor Knapp, Mr. Barss, and Miss Hahn, in THE CLASSICAL WEEKLY 14. 153-154, 15. 8, 32, the following additions may be made: Cicero, Ad Atticum 9. 10. 31 At Sulla, at Marius, at Cinna recte, immo iure fortasse. . . ; Cicero, Verr. 3. 169 Si mehercule te tuam pecuniam praetorem in provincia faeneratum docerem, tamen effugere non posses; sed publicam, sed ob frumentum decretam, sed a publicanis faenore acceptam, hoc licuisse cuiquam probabis?; Cicero, De Finibus 2. 14 non sibi se soli natum, sed patriae, sed suis. . . ; Cicero, Pro Plancio 24 non eros nec dominos appellat eos. . . , sed patriae custodes, sed patres. . . ; Cicero, Tusc. Disp. 3. 82 quod non natura exoriantur, sed iudicio, sed opinione. . . ; Statius, Silvae 2. 6. 9 sed famulum gemis, Urse, pium, sed amore fideque; Ovid, Met. 1.595 nec de plebe deo, sed qui caelestia magna sceptrata manu teneo, sed qui vaga fulmina mitto. . . ; Vergil, Georg. 2.467 at securam quietes et nescia fallere vita, dives opum variarum, at latis otia fundis. . . ; Tibullus 1. 7. 43-46 non tibi sunt tristes curae nec luctus, Osiri, sed chorus et cantus et levis aptus amor, sed varii flores et frons redimita corymbis, fusa sed ad teneros lutea palla pedes. . . ; Tibullus 1. 8. 25 sed corpus tetigisse nocet, sed longa dedisse oscula, sed femori conseruisse femur. . . ; Xenophon, Anabasis 5. 1. 4 (a triple ἄλλα).

UNION COLLEGE

HARRISON CADWALLADER COFFIN